Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

PENSER A MOI!

Penser a Moi! when sad and lone,
My eyes are bathed in tears unbid,
And echo swells in sweetest tone,
Penser a Moi! the parting word.

And if perchance, my fate should rove
To hallowed scenes of early joy,
The murm'ring of the woods, and grove,
Seems to say, Penser a Moi!

Penser a Moi! how sad, yet dear,
The gentle words fell on my heart,
The beaming feature, the auburn hair,
The ashy cheek—and we must part.

Penser a Moi! it bid me wake
The memory of the sainted hours,
When thro' the woods, and tangled brake,
We wander'd by' and blossom'd flowers.

The music of the murm'ring stream,
That kiss'd our weary, wand'ring feet—
The feather'd songsters in the bower,
Our rudely chiss'el'd rocky seat.

How often memory loves to trace
The hour, and spot, and ev'ry story,
When gazing on each other's face,
We've fondly said, Penser a Moi!

Penser a Moi! that word should roll,
Remembrance still shall gently coat
Her shadow o'er my trusting soul,
And brighten all the past.

The past—yes, on the past I'll live,
Those early scenes of purest joy,—
That oncg, a present, dear delight,
And then awake, Penser a Moi! LILIA.

The Book of Nature.

The September number of this work, being the third of the second volume, has just been published. It contains ten highly finished engravings, embracing a great variety of interesting subjects, viz. the mole, shells, vermes, &c. in all not less than sixty specimens, many of which are of a rare and deeply interesting character. Appropriate descriptions, evidencing much ability and research, accompany and illustrate each figure. The annexed paragraphs are extracts.

BRAZILIAN WEASEL.

The length of this animal, when not extended seven inches from the nose to the tail, which is only two inches and a half long, is about the size of a rat; but the animal is little more than two inches and a half; so that its length is nearly four times its height. The usual colour of the fur is a dark brown, but black on the back, sides, and legs; the throat and belly are white; on each side, under the shoulder of the same size as a brown spot; its ears are small and rounded; and its eyes small, black, and sparkling; it has long whiskers, like a cat; and its teeth are exceeding sharp, so that it bites with great keenness.

The weasel is a very active animal, and common in all parts of Britain; and, being of a fierce and bold disposition, is very destructive to poultry, and to rats, mice, and warrens. It devours eggs with much voracity. In this operation, it makes a small hole at the end of the egg, and sucks the contents out, leaving the shell entire: whereas, a rat usually drags the egg from the nest, and either breaks it to pieces, or makes a large hole in it; from which circumstance, the farmer may readily distinguish which of the two is the predator.

Although the weasel is but a slender animal, yet it is more than a match for the largest rat, to which species he is a mortal enemy, and frequently proves extremely useful to the farmer, in ridding his stack-yards and barns of these destructive vermin, as well as mice; to which account its company is often courted by the farmer. It is more active than the cat, and, in pursuing rats, for, from the slenderness of its body, it can pursue into their holes, which they are never killed. It is a destructive enemy to pigeons, as it creeps into the holes of a dovecot in the evening, and surprises its prey while at roost. Rats, which are a very peculiar construction of its body, there are few situations it is incapable of creeping into, but it was formed to almost perpendicular walls.

The weasel is of a most intractable nature, being exceedingly cautious to bite. When kept in a cage, it seems in a perpetual state of agitation, and is never at the sight of a man who approach to look at it, and generally endeavors to hide itself behind the straw, or other substances which may be at the bottom of the cage. These are, however, instances on record of this animal having been tamed to a certain degree.

The Weasel and Eagle.—An eagle having seized a weasel, mounted into the air with it; its prey, and was about to devour it, to exhibit symptoms of uneasiness. Its little enemy had extricated itself so far, as to be able to bite the eagle in the throat, and, as it is possible that, however it may have attacked, it brought the eagle to the ground; and that it was rescued by the interposition of passing.

Supernatural Attack.—In January, 1819, a labourer in the parish of Ashreigney, Dunsbrooke, was suddenly attacked by an weasle, which rushed upon him from the old dyke, in the field in which he was at work. The man, alarmed at such a furious onset, instantly struck himself to the ground, in the hope that the beast would pursued; and, although he had about him a large horn-knife, which he endeavoured to use, several back-handed strokes, to stop the fury, so eager was the pursuit, that he was on the point of being seized by the throat, when he luckily noticed at some distance the fallen branch of a tree, which he made for, and, having hastily collected a number of dead sticks for his surmount, and, so fortune favours the brave, he had such success, that he killed the beast, and the rest of the remaining three to flight. The reader may have some idea of the man's danger, when it is known, that two of them are larger than a cat.

United Defence.—On the summer evening, about eight years ago, a gentleman was walking in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, by the Dalkeith road. He observed, on the opposite side of a considerable distance, between him and Craigmillar Castle, a man, who was leaping about, performing a number of antic gestures, most of which he could not distinguish at that time. After contemplating this apparently absurd conduct, for a few minutes, he crossed the road to the unfortunate maniac, and, climbing over the wall, made directly towards him. As he approached the man, he perceived that the man had been attacked, and was defending himself against the assaults of a number of small animals which he, at first sight, took to be rats, which, in fact, turned out, on getting closer, to be a colony of Rabbits. On coming to the scene of action, the unfortunate man was leaping from him, and endeavouring to keep them at a distance with his feet, in the combat, and, having a stick, continued to hit several of them, and laid them lifeless. Seeing that the animals became unmindful of the man, he made towards a rock hard by, and disappeared in its fissures. The gentleman was fairly out of breath with the fatigue of exhaustion, having been engaged in his struggle with the wretched as far as he could guess, about twenty minutes: and, but for the fortunate and timely assistance of my father, he said he must have inevitably fallen a victim to their fury; for they were quickly losing strength, from the violence of his exertions. His next object was to extricate himself by leaping from this his threat, to which they seemed instinctively to direct their course. In this he succeeded, otherwise he must have sunk under their ferocity. He had escaped two to death, while leaping them from him. His hands were much bitten, and were streaming with blood from the wounds.

The gentleman he gave of the commencement of the affray was, that he was walking quietly through the park, when he observed a rabbit sitting on its hind legs, and made several unsuccessful attempts to strike it with a small rattan he had in his hand—in coming near the rock above mentioned, he was attacked by the animal, and thus cut off his retreat; the wound he received about his arm and shoulder was of a very formidable character.

THE CIVET.

The length of the civet, from the nose to the insertion of the tail, is somewhat more than two feet; its tail is upwards of a foot long. The colour of its fur is ash gray, its back and legs blackish or dusky spots; the tail is of a coarse white, and, on the back, stands some what erect, like a hunter; the body is rather thick, the forehead broad, the muzzle sharp and black at the tip; there are three black stripes which pass from the back of the head to the middle of the shoulders and throat.

The civet is a noble for the drug, or perfume, procured from it, called civet, having a strong resemblance to musk, with which it has been frequently adulterated. Its odour, however, is considerably different, and its medical properties also somewhat dissimilar. Although the animal is a native of Africa and Asia, yet it lives in temperate countries, and multiplies and thrives there as well. The purpose of collecting this very costly perfume. It is procured at Amsterdam, a rose-leaf paste valuable than that got from the Levant or India, being free from adulteration; its are age value is about fifty shillings an ounce; but, like other things, liable to a fluctuation in price. To collect civet, the animal is put into a cage no narrow, however, as to cramp it; the cage is then opened at one end, the creature is pulled back by the tail, and securely held by the hind legs—A small spatula is then introduced into the pouch containing the perfume, which is carefully scraped out, and put into a bottle properly stopped. This opera tion is performed two or three times a week. In a state of nature, the animal empties the bag of this secretion spontaneously.

The perfume of the civet is so strong that it infects every part of the animal, and even entirely penetrates with it are the skin and hair, that they retain its odour long after being removed from the body. If the animal be irritated, the scent becomes very powerful; and even in ordinary, it cannot be kept long in a room, without being disagreeable to most persons.

In a native state, the civet feeds on birds and small animals. It is naturally savage and ferocious, and cannot be tamed and when so, its food consists principally of fresh flesh, eggs, rice, and fish as are especially enjoyed by it. It requires but little drink.

The civet is possessed of great agility, leaps with all the nimbleness of a cat; and, like that animal, hides its prey by pouncing upon it. It has been frequently known to carry off poultry from the farm-yard. The voice of the civet is stronger than that of a cat, resembling the cry of an irritated child. It is a prolific animal in its wild state, and breeds in captivity.

THE RUFF.

A most variable species in length about eleven inches and a half: in the summer the male has not face naked, and covered with warts; his occiput adorned with long feathers, and his throat with a large tuft composed of beautiful feathers: these feathers, and those on the occiput, are usually contrasted with the colours of the rest of the plumage, being generally variated with red, nale-colour, black, brown, white, and yellow: the frill and other facial feathers are also subject to infinite variations of colour: the beak is orange-yellow: the warts on the face are yellow or reddish, and the feathers of the frill vary in length, according to the age of the bird. The female is smaller, and is destitute of the long plumose feathers on the occiput and throat; the upper parts of the body are brown ash, varied with dusky: the breast is dusky, the under part a steel lustre: the throat and the breast the same, but brighter: the belly and vent white: the beak black: the legs yellowish or greenish. The autumnal and winter plumage is as follows: the face becomes cloth-ed with feathers, and the warts, and the naked beak disappear: the throat short: the throat, fore part of the neck, belly, and the hind part of the thighs pure white: the breast is reddish, spotted with brown; the plumage of the upper parts is much commonly brown, varied with black spots and edged with reddish: the wings are brown, the feathers edged: the tail middle tail-feathers are rayed with brown, black, and the beak is brownish: the legs are yellowish, varied with red: the female is smaller, and the colours brown. The female, at these periods, is about one-third less, and her plumage is much variegated: the fore part of the neck is rarely pure white: the beak is black, and the legs are dusky.

The young greatly resemble the females, but the colours on the fore part of the neck and on the breast are more pure: the feathers on the upper part of the back, the scapulars, and the greater wing-coverts are bordered with reddish-white, as with the female adult: the lesser wing-coverts are edged with reddish-white: the beak is brown: the legs are pale white: the beak is black: the legs are greenish.

The male only of this pugnacious bird is called the *Ruff*, the female being denominated the *Reeve*. The most remarkable circumstance attending the history of this species is the general assemblage of the male in the spring, when they are made aware of the approach of the day, from a wish to have beheld it from a longer period, but now, left that the raging of the wild beasts of the forest should be at an end, and that every thing that is terrible in nature should be hushed in silence, they resume their circles and become pacific. In confinement, they do not lose their pugnacious disposition; even when supplied with food, and boiled wheat, is set before them, it is instantly contended for, and they evince more of the mind of plenty, if several dishes of food were not placed among them, for the quarrels would be very much increased. Observe of some that he kept in confinement, that the males paid no attention to the reeves, except to drive them from the food, and that they were strangers to them with any other species, but would lead out of the same dish: and that they would fight with any other bird put among them, in perfect amity.

The male is naturally extremely ass n most delicious dish, and are sought after with great eagerness by the fowler, on account of their excellency. Before they are offered for sale, they are generally put up to fatten, for about a fortnight, and are, during that time, fed in the same way as the fowl and duck, and matted as is supposed; by this mode of treatment, they speedily become very fat, and are in high esteem at the table, as they are dressed after the same manner as the woodcock.

They are birds of passage; and arrive in the fens of Lincolnshire, the Isle of Ely, and the East Riding of Yorkshire, in the beginning of April, and make their departure in the beginning of May, the female leaves her nest on a hillock, in the marshes, and lays four eggs, of a dusky or coarse grass; she lays four eggs, greatly resembling those of the pheasant, but smaller, and of a greenish white, marked with rusty specs. After the young are produced, and the autumnal arrives, both sexes leave the marshes, and resort to the sea-shore and marshland. During the summer season, they are common in the fens of Lincolnshire, and the Isle of Ely, and are also found in other more northern regions, even as far as Iceland; they are also found in Siberia, and are in extensive numbers of Holland. They feed on worms and aquatic insects.

LONG-LEGGED PLOVER.

Whom has given some very interesting notices in his American Ornithology, relative to the manners, &c. &c. of this bird, but he has hardly called the beauty of its plumage as he did possess that valuable work.—"Arrives," says he, "on the coast of New Jersey, about the 25th of April, in small detached flocks, of twenty or thirty together, and frequents the sandy sea-shore in search of its insect prey, but rarely happens that a pair is found solitary, as, during the breeding season, they are collected in a small company, and, after their first arrival, and indeed during the whole of their breeding time, they keep high up towards the land, they are seldom seen on the sea-beach, but in the marshes, or on the meadows, particularly after the tide has overflowed by the tide during the summer. These pools or ponds are generally or shallow, that, with their long legs, they can wade to a great distance in search of their food, which consists of small fish, worms, insects, and various other substances, the whole weighing between six and three pounds. Their flight is rapid, and they are able to run fast, after the female begins sitting, is commonly found some or other of the island in the marshes. The eggs are four in number, of a dark-brownish clay colour, thickly marked with large blotches of black. These nests are often placed within a few yards of each other, but the greatest harmony seems to prevail among the proprietors. While the females are sitting, the males are either walking about through the pools, or flying over the adjoining marshes; but should a person make his appearance, the whole collect together in the air, flying with their long legs extended behind them, keeping up a continual jingling noise of the kind of the flight, and, at the same time, making a variety of the most singular gestures, but evidently of equal pleasure. And should any of the young be found, the whole of the marshes, pretty high up towards the land, they are then to be seen in the greatest confusion, but no one shake of the hand, though not without fear, as he whispered to us, that by it the young lying still as before. This is followed by the old ones, if I cannot help it, however, where are you to be found? I am sure I could not take one to find them, I know the nature of the bird too well."

Set out two hats a value on yo r own shillies—but be falsely w ser, falser than wax at noon.

Sketches of Society in Great Britain and Ireland.

By S. C. Stewart, M. A. of the U. S. Author of "A Visit to the South Seas," &c. &c.

Of this work we felt disposed to speak in language of unqualified approbation on the appearance, but we are compelled to say that the philosopher mind will find little to entertain it. Mr. Steward, however, has composed for the light reading genius a very entertaining and agreeable book,—a full of adventure, light description, and pleasant, narrative. We regret that he has not entered more deeply into the philosophy of the manners and customs of the people he has met with over his pages, when we see that his work reflects only the surface of things.

Mr. Stewart however is a very pleasing writer, his work abounds with entertaining anecdote, and ringing incident.

His description of places are graphic and picturesque, and his delineations of manners are upon the whole, pleasing.

His mind appears to be imbued with a deep sense of piety, and if in the composition of his work, he has sometimes indulged in remarks of the past, he has made ample amends by detailing the monastic ceremonies of the rich. In a word, it is an agreeable and instructive book, and will richly reward the reader for the personal. The following passage respecting the Giant's Cause way, that phenomenon of Ireland, cannot fail to interest many of our readers.

Our guides led us, first, over a high pasture ground inland from the cliffs, to a section of them called the Pleaskin, which is one of the most picturesque of the Causeway. The view here, looking westward from the edge of the cliff, is over a sheer fall of four hundred feet, in exceedingly striking—appearing to us, as gazed upon it from the top of the cliff, as if the long, shelving eddies threatened to bar us irresistibly into the booming ocean below, one of the most sublime pictures we have ever looked upon. We then turned from this point, in returning to the west again, we descended to an almost perpendicular path to the level of the sea, in order to reach the Causeway itself.

The first object we met with, as we here gained, has been well compared to that of "an unfinished and massive pier, the stones for the completion of which, regularly hewn, are piled in order along the edge of the work, from some cause, has long been suspended." This distant view, however, is at a great degree, of disappointment; but of a disappointment which at every step we take, we are compelled to confess the whole most striking appearances of an artificial arrangement presented on every hand, filled with admiration and astonishment. Nor can we conceive how it is possible to be one of the most unskilfulest and most wonderful works of human workmanship that was ever seen. The standing upon it in the midst of "the whirlwind and the storm," we had regretted the tempestuous character of the day, from a wish to have beheld it from a longer period, but now, left that the raging of the wild beasts of the forest should be at an end, and that every thing that is terrible in nature should be hushed in silence, they resume their circles and become pacific. In confinement, they do not lose their pugnacious disposition; even when supplied with food, and boiled wheat, is set before them, it is instantly contended for, and they evince more of the mind of plenty, if several dishes of food were not placed among them, for the quarrels would be very much increased. Observe of some that he kept in confinement, that the males paid no attention to the reeves, except to drive them from the food, and that they were strangers to them with any other species, but would lead out of the same dish: and that they would fight with any other bird put among them, in perfect amity.

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Hogg's Familiar Anecdotes of Sir Walter Scott, with a Sketch of the Life of the Author.

BY A FRIEND AND BROTHER SCOTCHMAN.

Harper & Brother, New York, 1834.

James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, and the leader of Jane Porter's band of Scottish heroes—is such by himself, is now sixty-two years old; after a life substantially of labour, attended sometimes with success and failures, in his capacity as an author, and by a constant round of gaiety and merriment among the banks of the Forth the evening of life, affected with the rest and quiet dis-; compelled by his pen to work out a precarious subsistence, he has found a home in the wilds of Yarrow on the Alrrive Lake, in one of the most wild and unfrequented parts of Scotland, a region which has been at a nominal rent only, from the Duke of Buccleugh, at the instance of Sir Walter Scott, who was no stranger to his early productions. This farm, however, is rather sterile and unyielding, and Hogg, since he had left the school of Dryburgh, has made no money, nade genius, and his ambition to gain the confidence of the rich and noble has led him to the field of literature, has ever been unsuccessful as a farmer. He lives, too well, perhaps, for one in the banks of the Forth, and, as a fellow with his gun, the most fond and the river. In every qualification of a sportsman, Hogg is highly distinguished. Without possessing the passionate fervour of Burns's poetry, his own productions, in the pure and sweet simplicity of nature, and though he began the later, as a poet, he has been more prolific than the Bard of Ayr. Hogg suffered more from deficiency of education than Burns—he left school at as years of age—at eighteen, he could barely read, and was unable to write. At the age of twenty-one, he was a Shepherd, romantic, it is true, but the most humble and unlettered of the race of mortals on the barren hills of Scotland. The better part of his life was spent in tending sheep on the hills of Ettrick, and very little education, and scarcely any opportunities for reading or literary discourse, he was familiar with song, and had by memory a treasure of the finest productions of the numerous ballads and traditional legends, which are still current in that romantic and rugged district, many of which he imitated, or created, in early age. His love of verse, received its first stimulus from his mother's habit of singing the traditional songs of the highlands, of which her memory was a boundless repository. He says—

> "a parent's tongue,
> Such strains had o'er my cradle sung."

Of the order of ballads, a great number have been brought to light by Sir Walter Scott, and Hogg himself; but they have always lost their popularity in the high-lands, as soon as they have been published in print, and composed his pieces, however long, wholly in his memory, before a line was put upon paper. He tells us, in his own inimitable way, that the writing of them, was much the hard-st portion of the labour; and he found that eight lines of verse, received in his memory, with ease and pleasure, and that much gave him a severe task to write down.

To such a man, with a mind expanded under such training, the works of Scott, must have produced an astonishing effect, and the first time he obtained the sight of one of them, was a kind of epoch in his life. Till now, he had only a little confusion

Saturday Evening Post.

Saturday, October 11.

Coal Trade of the Schuylkill.—Dispatched last week with coal,

	Tons.
158 boats, carrying	7,012
2917 per last report	123,900
3075	131,912
368 boats Little Schuylkill	24,377
3443	157,189

Lehigh Coal Trade.—Dispatched from Mauch Chunk, for the week ending the 1st inst.

117 boats, carrying		2,[illegible] tons.
2286 do. per last report		80,751
2403 do.	Total	84,304

COMMUNICATION.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.

We regret to learn, that a young man named William Ferry, was inhumanly stabbed in the thigh with a knife or dagger, on the evening of the 3d inst. which resulted in his death. It was during the disturbance that occurred at the election ground, in Locust ward, that he received the mortal blow. He was taken to the drug store of Mr. G. Asleton, corner of Eleventh and Locust streets, where the wound was dressed by Dr. R. M. Huston, and every attention was bestowed on the unhappy sufferer. In the opinion of the physician, the wound was made by a two edged instrument. The villain who perpetrated the act, has not yet been discovered. Mr. Ferry was a young, amiable, and respectable man, and will be much regretted by all who knew him.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

Mr. Mills made another beautiful ascension in a balloon, Monday afternoon. The process of inflation and the preparatory arrangements, were made in the garden, from which place he rose majestically, about twenty minutes after the appointed time. His ascent at first was slow, affording the citizens on this side of the river a fair opportunity of watching his progress. The wind carried him in a north east direction. [illegible]

TEMPERANCE.

A recent report made to the Parliament of Great Britain, by a committee of inquiry on the subject of the evils of drunkenness, makes these observations in relation to the United States.

Your Committee have, in the course of their investigation, directed their inquiries as to the steps taken, and effects produced, by legislative and by moral means in America more especially, and they have been gratified to learn the following facts:—

That in the American Navy or Army, the issue of spirits by the Government has been discontinued, and nutritious articles of equal value substituted with benefit and contentment to all parties.

That no less than 700 vessels in the merchant service, now sail from different ports in America, and to all climates, arctic and tropical, with no ardent spirits on board, excepting only a small quantity in the medicine chest, for an occasional medicinal use.

That of the American ships entering the port of Liverpool, nine out of every ten are navigated on what are denominated temperance principles, the Captain, officers and crew agreeing to abstain from the use of spirits except as medicine; and no supply beyond the very limited quantity used as such is taken on board.

That such ships obtain freights in preference to English vessels not navigated on those principles, in consequence of the public conviction of their greater safety, from the sobriety of those on board.

That some English vessels have recently been fitted out and sent to sea from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Greenock, in imitation of the Americans; that they have been insured at a lower rate of premium than that paid on other vessels not so abstaining from taking spirits on board, and that experienced merchants, shipowners, insurance brokers, and others, examined before your Committee, express their conviction that such abatement in the rate of insurance in such ships is fully warranted by the actual diminution of the risk of injury and loss.

That in the metropolis of the United States the highest encouragement has been given to the promotion of Temperance Societies, and from the united efforts of public and private individuals, so great a reformation has been effected that no less than 2,000 persons have voluntarily abandoned the distillation of ardent spirits, and vested their capital in other and more wholesome pursuits, and upwards of 6,000 persons have abandoned the sale of ardent spirits, and embraced other more useful occupations.

LIFE OF MRS. SIDDONS.

The Harpers of New York, have just published Campbell's Life of Mrs. Siddons, ornamented with an engraving from a painting by Lawrence. It is an interesting volume, not less on account of the high character of the author as a writer and a poet, than the well merited fame of the accomplished lady of whom it speaks. The volume is rich in theatrical and literary anecdotes, and will certainly afford much gratification to every reader. The vicissitudes incident to a theatrical life, the hopes and fears which actuate all who are candidates for popular applause, the struggles of virtue and the triumphs of genius, are all delineated by the pen of one well skilled in the impulses and feelings of human nature. The biography of Mrs. Siddons is full of interesting incidents. The annexed are extracts from the work, all we can make room for at present. Speaking of the commencement of her career as an actress, Mrs. Siddons says:—

"For a whole night before this (to me) memorable day, I suffered, from nervous agitation, more than can be imagined. No wonder! for my own fate and that of my little family hung upon it. I had quitted Bath, where all my efforts had been successful, and I feared lest a second failure in London might influence the public mind greatly to my prejudice, in the event of my return from Drury Lane, disgraced as I formerly had been. In due time I was summoned to the rehearsal of 'Isabella.' Who can imagine my terror? I feared to utter a sound above an audible whisper; but by degrees enthusiasm cheered me into a forgetfulness of my fears, [illegible]

EMBEZZLEMENT AND THEFT.

[illegible] the theft, and gave up the shawl. They parted as she thought, but not so; the clerk followed her to her father's house, when a search soon commenced, and in a cistern under the floor, sunk for the purpose, was found the goods in question, of all sorts and denominations—whole pieces of broad cloths, silks, linens, &c. The father, mother and three children were arrested, separated and confined. The children as they passed, were looking and imploring that protection which unfeeling and cruel parents had not in their power to bestow. Clark has been, for a time past, on a pedling voyage or two, and how much he has disposed of is quite uncertain.

Triumph of Temperance.—The Marine Insurance Companies of the city of New York, have unanimously adopted a resolution to allow *five* per cent. deduction on the premium of insurance on every ship which shall be navigated without the use of ardent spirits.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Courier & Inquirer, of Wednesday

Five days later from London.

We stop the press to state that our news collector has arrived in town from the ship Pacific, Capt. Waite, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the evening of the 7th ultimo. We are indebted to Capt. Waite for London papers of the morning of the 6th.

The accounts from Spain are still of a perfectly undecided character. Don Carlos seems to keep his antagonist busy at game of hide and seek. The following is the latest news from the Spanish frontier.

Bayonne, September 2.

"We are assured that the two battalions of Guipuzcoa are dissolved, and that the men composing them have returned to their homes in the neighbourhood of St. Sebastian."

"Don Carlos passed Araiz on the 30th ult."

Our Bayonne letter, dated the 30th ult. mentions that reports were prevalent in that town that the Carlists had been successful in various encounters with the troops of the Queen; but adds, however, that little or no reliance is placed in them. Fifty mounted Carlist lancers, and a number of wounded and sick, driven from Elisondo by El Pastor, had taken refuge on the French territory.

His consort whom he left behind him in England is dead.

Portsmouth, Sept. 4th, 1834.

DEATH OF DON CARLOS'S WIFE.

At noon to-day this illustrious Princess, the Donna Francisca Teresa of Spain, departed this life, in the 36th year of her age. She died of internal mortification. She will be buried, *pro tem.*, in the church-yard of Alverstoke, for subsequent removal to Valencia.

Conspiracies in the Spanish capital are still spoken [illegible]

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1834.

ASHES—		
Pot, cwt	4 37	
Pearl,	5 75	
BUTTER—		
Tub,	10	7½
Extra No. 1		8½
No. 1	7½	
No. 2	7	7½
COAL—		
Lehigh, ton	4 50	5
Schuylkill,	4 75	5
COFFEE—Duty free.		
Java,	12	13
St Domingo,	10½	11
Porto Rico,		
Cuba,	11	12
Maracaibo	11	12
Laguira,	11½	12½
Jamaica,		
Rio,	11½	12½
COTTON—Duty 3cts per lb.		
Louisiana,	14	16
Mobile,	14	15
N. Ala. and Ten.	13	14
S. C. and Geo.	14	15
N. C. and Va.	14	15
FREIGHTS—		
To Pittsburgh, per wagon, 100lbs	1 75	2
do. via canal,	1	2 00
Wheeling, pr wag.	2	
FLOUR and MEAL—		
Superfine, bbl	5	5 25
Fine,	5	
Rye,	4	
Middling,	2 25	3 50
Corn meal,		3 25
do. in hhds	14	15
GRAIN—		
Rye Pennsylv.	66	70
Rye, Southern,	63	64
Wheat, Pennsylv.	1 05	
do. South. bush.	95	1 05
Corn, L. C. white,		64
do. L. C. yellow,	67	68
do. U. C. round,	68	70
Oats, Pennsylv.	34	35
Southern,	31	32
Barley, Eastern,		
do. Pennsyl.		
HOPS—		
1st sort, 1833, lbs		15
MOLASSES, duty, 5 cts per		

New Orleans,	30	32
Sugar house,	47	49
do. N. York,	47	49
do. Pailed,	50	
do. Steam,	50	
Trinidad,	27½	30
Porto Rico,	31	32
English French Isl.	25	27
Hav. & Matanzas,	25	28
MACKEREL—		
No. 1, bbl	6 25	6 37½
No. 2,	5 25	5 37½
No. 3,		3 75
OIL—		
Linseed, Am. from store,	86	87½
do. Dutch,	90	
Whale, gal.	31	35
Sperm. winter,		
do. summer,	70	80
PLASTER PARIS—		
In Delaware, ton	2 25	
In Schuylkill,	2 25	
SEEDS—		
Clover, bush	3	3 75
Flaxseed, rough,	1 40	1 50
do. clean, cask		
Timothy, cask	16	
Herds, bush		
Orchard grass,	1 87½	2
WHISKEY—		
Rye, in bbls	30	
do. hhds	29½	
do. from wagons		
WOOL—		
Prime, Saxony fleece, lb.	37	60
Am. wash. full bl'd,	48	50
do. ¾ blood,		
do. ½ blood,	38	40
do. ¼ and com.	31	35
Am. unwash. full bl'd,		
do. ¾ blood,		
do. ½ blood,		
do. ¼ and com.		
Super. pulled lambs.	37	40
No. 1. do.	35	40
No. 2. do.	30	33
No. 3. do.	20	
Saxony, clean,	70	75
Spanish R F & B	80	90
do. lambs,	60	75

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, October 11, 1834.

☞ *Advertisements from a distance, are not inserted in the Saturday Evening Post, unless paid for in advance.*

Mississippi and Louisiana Subscriptions.

All subscriptions to the Saturday Evening Post, in Mississippi and Louisiana, which are in arrears, will be discontinued at the end of the current six months, unless previously liquidated. Hereafter, no subscriptions will be received from those states, unless accompanied with the cash, (except from the agents at New Orleans, St. Francisville and Baton Rouge, La., and Liberty, Miss.) and no subscription will be suffered to get more than one year in arrears—at which time $5 will be required for the past and succeeding year.—*Publisher.*

To all whom it may Concern.

The individuals whose names are here appended, stand indebted to this establishment for the Saturday Evening Post or Casket, to the respective amounts here stated. They have all removed from the places where they ordered their papers to be sent, without settling up arrearages, and we know not where to address their bills. Consequently, we adopt this measure—the only one left—to remind them of their indebtedness to us, and to solicit a prompt remittance of their dues, which will be a sufficient apology for their *forgetfulness.*

Names.	Late Residence.		Amount Due.
Dr. H. Hannum,	Ocheese, Florida.	do.	6 50
Wm. L. Gwynn,	Forsyth, Georgia,	do.	3 00
D. L. P. Alford,	La Grange, do.	do.	7 00
Elon Lewis,	Columbia, Ohio,	do.	1 25
A. H. Lewis,	New Haven, Conn.	do.	6 00
Miss Armstrong,	do. do.	do.	7 00
E. Crossman,	Pittsburgh, Pa.	do.	3 50
Wm. S. Spencer,	Lewisburg, Va.	do.	4 00
Geo. Merriman,	Warren, Ohio,	do.	7 00
George Peddle,	Dennis's Creek, N. J.	do.	7 00
Jno. M. Van Fries,	Chambersburg, Pa.	Post	$1 25
G. Fitzhugh,	Millville, Va.	do.	6 00
S. Nuttings,	Columbia, S. C.	do.	3 50
Martha Nuttings,	do. do.	do.	6 00
Charles Bishop,	New Rochdale, N. Y.	do.	6 00
Jno. W. Crosby,	Bragg's Store, Ala.	do.	3 00
Lewis Sturdivant,	Montgomery, Ala.	do.	3 00
Levi Cobb,	do. do.	do.	3 00
George Cupp,	Harrisburg, Pa.	do.	4 00
Mr. Bratton,	Bucyrus, Ohio.	do.	3 00
Geo. A. Thompson,	Cross Roads, N. C.	do.	9 00
Thos. W. Sweet,	Sandersville, Geo.	do.	2 00
W. R. Wicks,	Stockbridge, N. Y.	Casket	3 00
A. W. Budlong,	Genoa, N. Y.	do.	9 00
David B. Gilbert,	Bucks, Mic. Ter.	do.	6 00
Francis Richie,	Little Rock, Ark. Ter.	do.	7 00
G. Blonner,	Florence, Ala.	do.	5 00
Major Patton,	La Grange, Ala.	do.	6 00
Wm. D. Hart, Esq.	do.	do.	7 00
Thos. Degraffenried,	do.	do.	7 00
Gen. George H. Jones,	do.	do.	6 00
John Burrus,	do.	do.	7 00
Wm. H. Moon,	do.	do.	7 00
John Fox,	do.	do.	6 00

Governor Wolf, and several of the heads of departments, at Harrisburg, visited this city this week. They arrived by the rail-road from Columbia, and returned on Thursday.

A PREMIUM.

The editor of the Hartford Pearl, offers a prize of twenty dollars for the best concise and spirited essay on the following subject, the articles to be forwarded on or before the first day of November next:—"The duties of a Patron of American Periodical Literature, and the importance of paying subscription moneys."

If the writer of the accepted essay will guarantee that it will be successful in inducing our delinquents to pay up, he may send us a copy of the article at the same price.

THE NEW ALMS-HOUSE.

A number of our citizens, and strangers also, have visited the new Alms-house on the west side of the Schuylkill; and several have expressed to us their satisfaction at the admirable arrangements of this large establishment. We understand that all the inmates are comfortably situated, and divided into the several wards, each of which has its own attendants. The cooking for the wards containing the sick, is done in the kitchens belonging to the several wards, and that for the paupers in the general kitchen for the establishment. We have not yet been able to visit this interesting institution; but we intend shortly to avail ourselves of the accommodation afforded by Messrs. Evans & Caldwell's line of omnibusses, running from the Exchange to Walnut street near Schuylkill, from whence they convey passengers, free of any further expense, to South street wharf, where the barges belonging to the institution are always ready to take passengers across without any charge—so that any one can visit this establishment without the trouble or fatigue of walking, for the trifling sum of 12½ cents. We would advise all our friends to visit this interesting institution, and strangers should not be suffered to depart from the city without having seen it.

The election for members of Congress, and members of the state Legislature, will take place throughout this state on Tuesday next. The contest in every county will, most probably, be warm and animated. Generally speaking, but two tickets have been formed, and these may be classed, on broad grounds, as, Jackson and anti-Jackson. At present, the anti-Jackson party have a majority of the members of Congress, and the Jackson party a majority in the state Legislature.

In this city and county, the violence of partizans is without a parallel. Ward and township elections for inspectors and assessors, were held on the 3d instant; and we regret to state, that many scenes of disorder, disgraceful to our city, took place in various places. In some cases, the polls were taken possession of by a rude mob—the regular judges forcibly ejected, and the ballot boxes and tickets destroyed. Much fighting, of course, ensued. Many persons were seriously injured, and one young man, named William Perry, was killed, being stabbed with a knife by some base assassin. This horrible affair took place in Locust ward, about seven o'clock in the evening. The murderer has not yet been detected, though a reward of $500 has been offered by the Mayor of the city for his apprehension.

The result of the election in the city, was favourable to the anti-Jackson party, by a large majority. In the county, a majority of Jackson inspectors were chosen.

It is much to be regretted, that party spirit should be allowed to rage with the ungovernable fury which distinguishes the present contest. The elective franchise is the safeguard of our liberties, and when that is destroyed, we are no longer a free people. Good citizens of all parties should unite in preserving a free access to the ballot-boxes, and in securing the privilege of voting to every citizen. No circumstance whatever, can justify an interference with the rights of freemen at the polls; and all who are so base and recreant to the cause of American liberty, as to attempt it, should be severely dealt with.

We have received partial returns of the elections in Connecticut, Delaware and Maryland, which took place on Monday and Tuesday of this week. In Connecticut, the Whig congressional ticket is reported to be elected. In Delaware the Whig party have achieved a victory, and likewise in Maryland. From this latter state, the returns, as far as received, show the election of 32 anti-Jackson and 16 Jackson members of the House of Assembly.

From the Com. Herald—an Anti-Jackson paper.

WARD ELECTION.

The following is the result of the election, held on Friday last, in the different Wards in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, and in the different townships of the County.

Wards.	Whigs.	Jackson.	Total.
CITY PROPER			
Upper Delaware,	293	377	670
Lower Delaware,	485	301	786
High street,	318	133	451
Chesnut,	264	124	388
Walnut,	240	72	312
Dock,	335	143	478
Pine,	344	160	504
New Market,	318	386	704
Cedar,	333	333	666
Locust,*	443	334	777
South,	342	119	461
Middle,	304	102	406
North,	483	271	754
South Mulberry,	376	232	608
North Mulberry,†		500	500
	4798	3367	8165
NORTHERN LIBERTIES.			
First,	243	232	475
Second,	257	146	403
Third,	172	224	396
Fourth,	210	193	403
Fifth,	353	386	739
Sixth,‡	000	239	239
Seventh,‖	131	447	578
KENSINGTON.			
First,	114	248	362
Second,	130	185	315
Third,	140	185	325
Fourth,	136	268	426
Fifth,	74	235	309
SPRING GARDEN.			
First,§	239	474	713
Second,	253	305	558
Third,¶	160	130	290
Fourth,	334	258	592
Unincorporated N. L.	85	143	228
Oxford,	233	227	460
Lower Dublin,	212	196	408
Moreland,		27 maj.	
Byberry,	82	67	149
East and West Southwark,	664	1607	2271
Moyamensing,**			
Passyunk,	62	136	198
Kingsessing,	62	111	173
Roxborough,	280	207	487
Blockley,	269	215	484
Penn Township,	79	176	255
Bristol,		Whig majority, 26	
Germantown,		Whig majority, 50	

*In this ward the Jacksonmen were beaten at the count off for Judges, but as they forcibly took possession of the house in which the election was to have been held, the Constable of the ward and the Judges who were chosen were obliged to open another poll in a house in the neighborhood. The Jackson votes are illegal.

†In this ward the Jackson men were beaten at the count off, by a majority of 76, but as the Constable, who was a Jackson man, decided that they had a majority the Whigs refused to vote, and have protested against the election.

‡In this ward the whigs refused to vote.

‖The election in this ward is illegal. The Constable, who is required by law to sit as judge, was thrown out of the window by some of the opposition, and prevented from performing those duties which the law requires—upon this the whigs abandoned the ground. He has protested against the election.

§Here the Whigs were prevented from voting by Jackson bullies, who blocked up the windows.

¶In this ward, the Jackson men entered the house in which the election was held, after 60 votes had been polled, broke the ballot boxes and ejected the judges.—They, with the constable of the ward, opened another poll in a neighboring house. The votes are given at both places.

The election in Maryland, for members of the House of Assembly, took place on Monday last. We have returns from Baltimore city, from which it appears that the anti-Jackson ticket has succeeded by a majority of 344 votes. The following are the returns in full:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Wards.	Cushing.	Jones.	Vansant.	Brady.
1st Ward,	398	396	290	282
2d do.	292	290	291	291
3d do.	394	383	483	481
4th do.	409	393	534	539
5th do.	394	383	370	375
6th do.	515	507	459	458
7th do.	624	616	304	306
8th do.	353	328	574	574
9th do.	640	659	354	353
10th do.	330	340	525	544
11th do.	569	541	540	528
12th do.	442	423	570	566
	5660	5559	5291	5279

RECAPITULATION.

Whig.		Jackson Republican.	
For Cushing,	5660	For Vansant,	5291
For Jones,	5559	For Brady,	5279
	11219		10570
Total Whig majority,	649		
Average do.	324		

BELGIUM, AND WESTERN GERMANY.

A re-publication of Mrs. Trollope's work on Belgium and Western Germany, has been issued from the press of Carey, Lea and Blanchard, of this city, during the past week. It embraces one volume of upwards of 300 pages. The authoress, during her tour, visited all the principal cities and towns, and curiosities in Belgium, and her observations and remarks show that she was not unmindful of what was passing before her. We know so little of Germany, that it is impossible for us to say, whether Mrs. Trollope has done the country justice—and judging from her hastily-written and ill-natured work on America, we should incline to the belief that she has not. The work before us, however, possesses much interest, and it will be read with attention, if not with entertainment and profit. The annexed description of a Belgian Lady, is an extract: we shall probably furnish more in our next.

"She rises generally about seven o'clock, provided the children, who all sleep in her room, have permitted her to repose till so late an hour. Her toilet does not take long, a black petticoat being the only addition she makes to the cap and brown cotton wrapping-gown in which she sleeps. In this *equipage*, with one child in her arms, and a half a dozen following her, she goes down to breakfast; which repast is often taken in the kitchen, and lasts but a few moments, amidst cries and quarrellings for slices of bread and butter, and mugs of coffee.

This trouble over, the lady commences the toilet of her little family; an operation which she always performs carefully and neatly, and the children are despatched to school.

A general review of the mansion follows: woe to the servants if any candle ends of the preceding night have been burned too low—if a single grain of dust be visible on the furniture, or a cup broken; for crimes of this cast ever become the subjects of most vehement reproach.

At length the bell rings for mass; a morning dress, not peculiar for its elegance, succeeds to the first costume; a black cloak and hood is thrown over it; and with a basket on her arm, she repairs to the church, and from thence to make bargains and execute commissions.

This period, the happiest of her day, is prolonged till dinner. In the course of her peregrination she meets her acquaintance, and the most innocent little gossipings take place. It is now that she learns how much Mrs. Such-an-one gave beyond what she ought for a turbot; and consequently, how very bad a manager she must be; while on the other hand, Mrs. Somebody is so stingy that she stands half an hour higgling about green peas:—Mrs. A. has given her maid warning; Mrs. B. has a sick baby; and the Cure has made a visit at least half an hour long to Miss C.

And now the clock strikes twelve, and dinner leads every body home. The children are returned from school; the tumult and the din begins again; and the young ones contrive to render the dinner as unsuitable as the breakfast. This dinner, however, is eaten in a handsome room, ornamented with mirrors, carpets, &c. but none of the thousand and one prettinesses which constitute elegance and comfort. Everything is handsome and correct; and everything is heavy and gloomy. Its tenants know the wants of animal life, but little more; the dinner is good and abundant, but the conversation—nought.

The meal ended and the desert distributed among the children, peace is once more restored by their dismissal to school.

The lady then places herself at her window with her work, which she continues without interruption till she goes to vespers; after which she gives her children their supper, and puts them to bed; then undresses herself, puts her hair into papillotes, says her prayers, and, while waiting the return of her spouse, amuses herself by chatting a little with her servants in the kitchen. A well-behaved husband is never later than nine: as soon as he appears, a substantial supper is served, and at ten the whole house is in a state of profound repose.

This life, with very few exceptions, is that of all the ladies of ———.

If their minds do not greatly improve by it, their plumpness and fresh complexions prove at least that it agrees well with their constitutions. What can they wish for more? Of what use would mind be to them? A Fleming marries in order to have a housekeeper who will not cheat him—his dinner punctually served—his children kept clean—and his stockings mended. He asks for nothing more, and is perfectly contented with this. They are happy. What more can be desired?—nothing; excepting, perhaps, the not being obliged to witness a happiness so insupportable."

Long Island Races.—First day, two mile heats, sweepstakes $3,000; entrance—four horses entered, viz Sorrel Colt, Morris; Roane Filly, Floranthe; Brown Colt, Emilius; Brown Colt, Reuben Glenroy.

On the first heat Morris took the lead and kept it for some time. He was however passed by the mare on the turn on the straight side and came in second best. The second heat was attended with the same results. Time, 1st heat 4 min. 5 sec.; second 3 min. 58 sec.—There was but little sport.

To Readers and Correspondents.

When addressing the publisher respecting subscribers, please *always* mention at what post office their papers are received.

"The Battle Field," by E. O. E., will meet attention.

The article from J. C. R. of New York, we are reluctantly compelled to decline inserting.

N. C. M.—A. T. L., and Virtuoso, are rejected, as too incorrect for publication.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Oct. 3.—Received from		*Received from*	
Henry McGowen	$10 00	Chas. A. Gibbs,	5 00
Fr. Gillespie, M'd.	5 00	S. A. Cunningham,	2 00
Asa Cook,	5 00	Joel Root, Esq.	2 00
D. G. Quackenboss	2 00	A. Dart, Esq.	2 00
C. R. Walker, Esq.	2 00	R. Gentry, Esq.	10 00
James Lusk, Esq.	5 00	Joseph Carew, Jr.	5 00
C. C. Henderson, Esq.	8 00	*Oct. 7.*	
Saml. Grace, Esq.	5 00	R. Zimmerman,	10 00
Jesse Ives, Esq.	2 00	Joseph Boyden,	4 00
C. Burnap, Esq.	2 00	Dennis Hardin,	1 00
Oct. 4.		J. R. Clark, Esq.	5 00
S. Waterman,	2 00	G. W. Jordan, Esq.	2 00
Thomas Adams,	2 00	*Oct. 8.*	
Wm. S. Cooley,	5 00	John Fennemore,	3 00
Wm. L. Post, Esq.	1 00	Jesse R. Jones,	10 00
Wm. B. Smith, Esq.	2 00	Winslow Hawkes,	4 00
R. McClure, Esq.	1 25	Daniel Stewart,	12 00
Chester Loomis, Esq.	2 00	Jas. A. W. Buck,	16 00
R. Brown, Esq.	5 00	Curtis Porter, Esq.	1 00
Pringle Slight,	10 00	W. Bradbury, Esq.	7 00
Joseph A. Johnson,	2 00	*Oct. 9.*	
Oct. 6.		T. Roberts, Esq.	5 00
Joseph Shuck,	5 00	S. C. Potter, Esq.	8 00
M. F. Williams,	2 50	J. Louis Scoggin,	2 00
H. Green,	2 50	A. A. Williams, Esq.	4 00

IMPORTANT TO INSPECTORS.

Extract of the Election law in Pennsylvania. Passed 1778, as reported by the Committee of arrangement at Philadelphia, constituted for the purpose of promoting the Election of Thomas M'Kean.

1\. Who may vote at Elections.

1\. Citizens of the State, of the age of 21 years, who have resided here two years next before the election and within that time paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election.

2\. The sons of qualified citizens, between the age of 21 and 22 years, though they have not paid taxes.

2\. What are the rights of Citizenship.

1\. Being a natural born citizen.

2\. Being settled here on the 28th of September, 1776.

3\. Being a naturalized foreigner under the constitution and laws of this state, subsisting between the 28th September 1776, and the 26th March 1790.

4\. Being a natural born citizen of some other state.

5\. Being a naturalized foreigner under the laws of some other state, before the 26th March, 1790.

3\. What is the legal proof of Citizenship.

1\. In cases of naturalization under the acts of Congress, a certificate under the seal of the proper Court.

2\. In cases of natural born citizens, the proof required by an inspector or Judge.

3\. In cases of natural born citizens of other states, the oath or affirmation of the party if required, by an inspector or Judge.

4\. In cases of naturalization under the laws of this state, between the 28th of September 1777, and the 26th March, 1790, if required by an Inspector or Judge, a certificate from some Judge, Prothonotary, or Clerk of a Court, Mayor, Recorder, or Justice of the Peace; or, the oath or affirmation of the party.

4\. Where electors may vote.

1\. In the township, ward, or district, where the elector resides.

5\. What shall be proof of the payment or exemption from Taxes.

1\. The name of the party being inserted in the Commissioners' List of Taxables.

2\. A receipt for the payment of a state or county tax, assessed at least six months, and paid within two years.

3\. The oath or affirmation of the party.

4\. Other satisfactory evidence.

5\. In cases of sons of qualified citizens, between 21 and 22 years, the exemption may be proved by the oath or affirmation of the party, or other reasonable evidence satisfactory to the Inspector of Judges.

6\. How shall votes be delivered.

1\. By written or printed tickets.

2\. The tickets for each office to be separate.

3\. The names of the offices only to be exposed to view.

7\. How returns shou'd be made out.

1\. The number of votes to be expressed in words, not figures.

2\. Duplicate returns to be made out, one to be deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the proper county, and the other in the proper department.

3\. The Judges to deliver the returns to the proper Sheriff, endorsing the time of delivery.

4\. The Sheriff to send one return to the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, within 5 days, and the other to the Secretary of Commonwealth, within 20 days.

[No other questions can be put to a voter, by a Judge or Inspector, than such as tend to show whether or not he is possessed of the qualifications required by the act of Assembly; that is, 1st. Citizenship, by either being born within the state, or being settled therein the 28th day of September 1776, when the first state constitution was formed; 2d. Being of full age; 3. Residence, within the state two years before the election; and 4th, Payment of a State or County Tax, which will have been assessed at least 6 months before the election. The only exception to those requisites is that of the sons of qualified electors, between the ages of 21 and 23 years. 3 Yeates, 347.]

FROM THE SOUTH.

By the steam packet at New York, from Charleston, we have received Charleston and Savannah papers, six days later than those furnished by the mail.—

The Crops.—A letter from Beaufort, S. C. states—"The Cotton crop will be very short in this Parish generally. The Catterpillars have been very destructive in many places, both on the Islands and on the main. The Crops have fallen off very much, in consequence of the heavy rains since July. I do not think the average in this Parish can possibly be more than a bale to the hand, possibly much less, and but a small portion of it gathered."

Extract of a letter from Cheraw, dated 30th ult.

"The river is now very high, and no doubt will destroy most of the Cotton on the low lands. We are inclined to think that there will be less Cotton made this year in the neighboring districts, than has been made for several years past. The rot has ruined many fine fields."

Extract of another letter, same date.

"The crops in this part of the country and up in N Carolina are considerably injured with the rust. They will, on some plantations, be cut short two-thirds—and now the river is up, covering the low grounds, which will put an end at once to the Cottons on the River Plantations."

Stock of Cotton in Augusta and Hamburg, taken on the 1st inst.—Augusta, 2,303, Hamburg, 579—total 2,882 bales.

Complaints of the failure of the crops, appear to be general in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

The Cholera.—All accounts concur in giving a more favourable account of the progress of the Cholera on the plantations. The Board of Health of Augusta, Ga. on the 2d instant, reported that no new case had occurred, within the limits of the city, for six days previous. One new case, that of a negro man, was reported in Savannah, on the 1st inst.

Augusta, Ga. Oct. 2.—The following is an extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this city, dated Athens, Sept. 27th:

"The Cotton Factory, erecting at the Scull Shoals, was attempted to be burned a few nights since. The incendiary was seen making his escape; owing to timely aid, the building was saved."

It is singular that so soon after the destruction of the Athens Factory, an attempt should be made to destroy the one now erecting at the Scull Shoals. The destruction of the former may have been accidental, as reported at the time; but suspicion must now be created that it was not so. It would be well for those interested, to investigate the destruction of such a valuable and important establishment.

THE CHOLERA ON THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

It is stated in the Charleston Mercury, that on the River Swamps the virulence of the Cholera is unabated, though the number of cases is greatly diminished, there being but few left for the disease to attack. The negroes, with but few exceptions, have all been removed into the Pine lands.

Some Planters resident in Savannah, who plant on the Carolina side, remove their hands every evening in flats to the pine lands behind the city, whence they return to their work in the morning, and amongst those the disease has not yet appeared with any violence or to any extent. The Carolina Planters, whose pineland settlements are contiguous to their Rice fields, continue harvesting during the day, taking care that the negroes do not go to the field before sunrise, nor without having first breakfasted, and that they return to the pine lands before sunset; as the night air is particularly fatal. The negroes managed in this manner, preserve their health, and no case of sickness has arisen from the constant communication in the day time, necessarily kept up with the plantations for supplies of provisions, &c. the visits being made between sunrise and sunset.

The entire experience at all the plantations is decidedly against the contagiousness of the disease.

The health of the negroes has been greatly promoted by their being daily supplied with fresh beef.

On the Savannah River the disease has been confined almost exclusively to the most valuable negroes—the effective, prime workers—very few old negroes, and scarcely any children having been attacked.—The number of deaths up to Friday was computed at six hundred. On the Ogeechee, on the contrary, this capricious disease is said to be principally confined to the old and the children.

The pecuniary losses are, of course, very heavy, amounting in some instances to upwards of twenty and thirty thousand dollars. Many of the planters have a large proportion, while some have not more than half and others less, of their crops cut and stacked in the field. It is presumed that all not cut will be lost, as the disease, it is feared, will continue until a frost and the birds are very destructive.

Depredations, by thieves, to what extent is not ascertained, have been committed on some of the estates low down on the river, the few negroes left to guard them being insufficient for their protection.

Lord Brougham has gone on a visit to Brougham Hall, Westmoreland, stopping on his way at Lancaster, where he was dined by his brethren of the Bar, on turtle, &c. His lordship, notwithstanding the scurrilous insinuations respecting his intemperance, looks as well as he did 12 years since.

RELIGIOUS SOUVENIR.

Messrs. Key and Biddle are about to publish the Religious Souvenir for 1835. A specimen of its engravings and typography are now before us, and from their excellence we infer that the work will possess superior attractions. Among the engravings are—Sunday Morning, by Tucker—Destruction of Sodom, by Smith—and The Invasion, by Neagle—all beautiful subjects, and executed in the first style of workmanship. The reading contents will certainly be excellent, as we notice in the specimen a deeply interesting article from the pen of Mrs. Sigourney.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

This house, we understand, will be opened for the season, on Monday evening. Miss Phillips, recently from Europe, who is regarded by the New York critics as fully equal, if not superior to Miss Kemble, will appear on the opening night in a favorite character. In the course of the season many performers of acknowledged talent and celebrity, among others the comedian Mathews, and Knowles, the dramatist, will be brought forward, and every possible exertion will be made by the enterprising managers to gratify the play going public.

EGYPT.

In the last number of the American Quarterly Review, we find an able article on Egypt and Mohammed Ali, being a review of Mr. St. John's travels in the valley of the Nile. Egypt is an interesting country for the traveller in search of the marvellous, and the sketch before us contains a vast fund of interesting and valuable information. From Alexandria, Mr. St. John proceeded to Cairo, by the way of Rosetta and the banks of the Nile. This route passes over the natural dyke which separates lake Mareotis from the Mediterranean—a basin once filled during the inundation of the Nile, and exhibiting during its fall a rich scene of cultivation, affording subsistence to the inhabitants of forty-four villages, but now covered with salt water, in consequence of the cutting of the dyke by the English in 1801. This road next crosses the ancient Canopic mouth of the Nile by a difficult ferry, whence a track, marked out by columns across a desert, leads to Rosetta. The approach to this place, says the reviewer, is striking to the European, in consequence of the number and beauty of the palm trees in which it is embowered; and its environs are rendered agreeable by the luxuriant gardens of fruit trees, in which it is surrounded.

"Properly speaking, they are large walled plantations of pomegranate, banana, lemon, citron and orange trees, intermingled irregularly; luxuriant, unpruned, a verdant wilderness of every variety of tint, with fruit growing like spheres of gold, clustering thick among the leaves, weighing down the boughs, and tempting the hand at every turn. Here and there, amid the almost matted undergrowth, a palm tree towers aloft, and waves in the wind its graceful feathery branches, while, near it, the Egyptian sycamore, or Pharaoh's fig tree, the growth of a thousand years, stretches forth its vast tortuous boughs, and affords, even when the sun is hottest, a grateful and refreshing shade. Were these enclosures a little larger, and their woods of lovely fruit trees separated from each other by open spaces of green sward, they might, without impropriety, be likened to those paradises of the Persian kings described by Xenophon; and with this advantage on their side, that no Persian garden ever beheld so majestic a river as that which rolls beneath their walls."

Cairo is approached from the north, through a magnificent avenue one hundred feet in breadth, bordered on either side by noble trees, whose branches meeting above, in many places form a verdant arch impervious to the rays of the sun.

"The views on both sides are magnificent. Close at hand, on the right is the Nile, with its whole surface trembling and glittering in the sun, innumerous small barks, with lateen sails, moving up and down the stream; and beyond these a richly cultivated country, backed by the desert. On the left, between the stems of the trees, I discovered Cairo itself, with its walls and minarets and domes and turrets, basking in the sun, apparently at the very foot of the porphyry mountains, which, contrary to all other mountains, appear red in the distance, even when their tops seem to blend with the sky. Beheld from afar, Cairo, appears truly worthy to be the metropolis of Egypt. Skirted by groves and gardens, its light airy structures seem to be based upon a mass of verdure; long lines of buildings, white, glittering, and infinitely varied in form, rise behind each other; and the palace and citadel, cresting a steep projection of the Mokattam ridge, conduct the eye to the vast rocky barrier which protects the victorious city from the blasts of the desert."

After a short residence in Cairo, Mr. St. John embarked upon the Nile, in company with another traveller named Munro. He says:

"Having proceeded in advance of the boats, we noticed a remarkable appearance in the sky, which seemed to portend the approach of a sandstorm; the whole horizon, on the edge of the Libyan desert, being obscured by a dense cloud of a black and lurid colour, flushed with a deep blood-red. Except during a typhoon in the Messenian gulf, in the neighbourhood of Cape Matapan, I have never witnessed so awful an atmospheric phenomenon. The wind as yet blew but faintly; still no one could doubt, from the whole appearance of nature, that a hurricane was at hand; and in a few minutes, those big heavy drops which usually precede a tempest, began to fall. We were out in a bare open country, like a heath; but, at the distance of about half a league, towards the south, there stood a small grove of mimosa trees, towards which we proceeded in all haste for shelter; but had not advanced many steps before the rain descended with great violence, so that ere we could have reached the wood, we should have been drenched to the skin. In this dilemma, (our boats being far behind,) nothing was left us but to crouch down beneath the low shelving sand-bank, which marked the last rise of the inundation. After remaining a few moments in this position, on lifting up my head, I beheld a spectacle of terrific grandeur; thick driving rain obscured the landscape to the north-east and south; but in the west, the whirlwind having torn up a prodigious quantity of sand in the Libyan desert, was hurling it aloft in the air, in surging volumes, like the smoke of a capital city on fire—darkening the whole face of the heaven, and seeming, as it came driving along the plain, to be about to overwhelm and swallow up at once the whole cultivated country and the mighty river. In another moment the sand-storm had reached us—the river, the earth, the sky, every thing was hidden from our sight."

Mr. St. John is very happy in his descriptions. Speaking of an Egyptian sunset, he says:

"Poets and travellers speak with enthusiasm of the sunsets of Italy, Switzerland and Greece. I have seen the sun go down in all these countries, but never with half the splendour which on this day accompanied his disappearance; and could I succeed in reflecting upon the reader's imagination half the grandeur of this gorgeous show, he would unquestionably concur with me in thinking that, but for its evanescent nature, it was far more worth a voyage to Egypt even than the pyramids. No sooner had the sun's disk disappeared behind the Libyan desert, than the whole western sky, along the edge of the horizon, assumed a colour which, for want of a better term, I shall call golden; but it was a mingling of orange, saffron, straw colour, dashed with red. A little higher, these bold tints melted into a singular kind of green, like that of a spring leaf prematurely faded; and over this extended an arch of pinkish light, like that of an aurora borealis, conducting the eye to a flush of a deep violet colour, which formed the groundwork of the sky, on to the very skirts of darkness. Through all these semicircles of different hues, superimposed upon each other, there ascended, as from a furnace, vast pyramidal irradiations of crimson light, most distinctly divided from each other, and terminating in a point, and the contrast between these blood red flashes, and the various strata of colours they traversed, was so extraordinary, that I am persuaded no combination of light and shade ever produced a more wonderful or glorious effect."

And again:

"This evening, a little before sunset, I observed two rainbows, one after the other, the first I had witnessed in Egypt; and not long afterwards there fell a smart shower. During the appearance of these phenomena, the whole aspect of the scene was eminently *picturesque*, it the elements of a picture consist in strong and remarkable contrasts, in beauty and wildness, in fertility and desolation—a magnificent sky of gold, sprinkled with patches of ebony, a rainbow of peculiar splendour, fields of inimitable verdure, herds of camels, buffaloes, flocks of sheep, rocks, forests, expanses of yellow sand, and a river of vast breadth, reflecting, like a mirror, the glittering light of the sun. Add to this the effect of renowned names upon the imagination. The land before us was that of Egypt; the river, the Nile; the mountains upon which the sun was darting his farewell beams, were the Arabian chain; and the boundless sands behind which he was about to sink, were the Libyan desert.

"This remark leads to the consideration of the causes which render this famous valley so deeply interesting, whether we view it for ourselves, or only behold it through the eyes of others. It is certainly neither the fertility of Egypt, nor its commercial importance, nor yet its ruins and celebrity, mighty as they are, which form the charm that fascinates the imagination of the traveller; it is, in fact, the tableau of the principles of fertility and barrenness, of destruction and reproduction, of life and death, the Osiris and Typhon of the mythology—operating undisguisedly, side by side. On the one hand, the Nile, imitating heaven, scatters life and abundance—on the other, the desert, with its whirlwinds, its poisonous beasts, its mountains of shifting sand, is ever ready to be lifted up and precipitated upon the fruitful valley, extinguishing and obliterating, in a moment, the labours of centuries. Such are the elements of an Egyptian landscape, which, whatever it may lack, possesses a grandeur and sublimity not less characteristic than that of the Alps, with their peaks of snow and eternal glaciers. Roaming here, in the winter of the tropics and their confines, Caravaggio, or Salvator Rosa, might have found an inexhaustible series of terrible subjects, such as, faithfully represented, so far as art can represent faithfully the majesty of nature, would have moved the soul to its centre."

A subject of much interest is noticed by our correspondent "J. W.," for whose remarks we would ask attention. The advantages said to be derived from the new mode of tanning, are certainly of sufficient importance to induce inquiry and investigation.

Extract of a letter, dated
Wilmington, Del. Oct. 4th, 1834.

Mr. Atkinson.—In a letter that I received a few days ago, from my learned friend and correspondent, Dr. Wm. Zollickoffer, of Middleburg, Md. I am informed he has discovered a mode by which he is enabled to effect three of the most important purposes in tanning; viz: an increase in the weight—compactness—and firmness of the leather that is made in the way that he has found out. By this process, he says, (for he has not made it known to me,) he will add from 5 to 6 pounds additional weight to an ordinary Spanish hide, and it shall be likewise more compact in its texture, and more firm in its quality. This is all done without any alteration being made in a tan-yard, or without increasing the number of hands; and that too, at the moderate expense of 15 cts per Spanish hide. The leather there made, admits of a better finish, and is more impervious to water; because it is more compact and firm. The time that is required for tanning a hide is not shortened by this process. By adopting this plan, a tanner, who tans 1000 hides, would avail himself of from 5000 to 6000 pounds more, and of better leather too, than by adopting the ordinary simple plan of tanning; of which, however, this new mode differs only in one respect—the different kinds of bark being used, but by an *entirely* new mode of application, *hitherto unknown*. By giving this communication a place in your paper, it may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. J. W.

Nos. 16 and 17 of the Republic of Letters, of which Mr. C. P. Fessenden is the agent for this city, have just appeared. They contain a large portion of the interesting and amusing adventures of Gil Blas, and they may be procured for the paltry sum of 12½ cents. If we have any fault to allege against this work, it is that the price is too low. It is impossible, we believe, for the publisher to issue the numbers at so cheap a rate, without injuring himself.

Commerce of Baltimore.—During the month of September there were 69 arrivals, 27 foreign and 42 coastwise. In the same month there were 85 departures, 38 for foreign ports, and 47 coastwise.

From the World of Fashion.

London Female Fashion for August.

The most fashionable morning dress for visits, or *habits de reception*, is white organdie, stamped *en crantant* with natural flowers, long sleeves, and a demi mortant corsage, with pelerine cape, and a gauze scarf thrown lightly over it; a more expensive style, but giving nearly the same effect, is embroidered organdie. This material continues in high favour, and is adopted for peignoirs, redingotes, and every kind of morning or walking dress.

Shawls are universally square—the plaid patterns are very frequently seen; these look particularly well over a white dress; a new foulard shawl has a very beautiful broad border of variegated china asters, on a light green ground, the shawl itself being lilac or fawn colour; for evening dress the satin shawls continue fashionable.

Pelerines are so universal, and will continue so during this month, that no morning dress can be finished without one, and though the more full dress mantilla is frequently seen (made of lace, on muslin lined with colour) still by far the greater number of neglige and carriage dresses have merely the simple pelerine; it reaches to the waist behind, and about two inches below the girdle in front; is cut away very much on the bosom, and covers part of the full sleeve.

Silks and Merinos.

THE subscriber has been receiving a handsome assortment of rich figured and plain Silks, and a variety of Black Silks, some very cheap. Also, an extensive assortment of ENGLISH AND FRENCH MERINOS. Plain white and Fancy Shawls of various kinds. Also, a supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATTINETTS, and Drab Habit Cloths for Cloaks. Damask and Watered Moreens, super Rose Blankets, rich style Furniture Chintzes, Sheetings of various widths, Damask and stout Diaper Table Linen, also Marseilles Quilts, and other Furnishing Articles.

Also, an assortment of the best make of FLANNELS, including a supply of Welch, and Roger's Patent Flannels. On reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
No. 32 South Second street.
oct 11—3t

French Millinery.

MRS. E. POTTS,
No. 367 North Second Street,

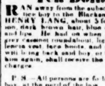
HAS just received, and will open on Thursday, Oct. 16th, her fall and winter patterns. Mrs. P. returns her grateful acknowledgments to the ladies of the city and Northern Liberties, for their very liberal patronage, and hopes they will continue to favour her with their custom, as she has at present a handsome assortment of Paris Hats of the latest patterns.—Country merchants and others can be supplied with any quantity, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. oct 11—4t*

Fall Goods.

JOHN FAUSSET, No. 25 South Second street, has now on hand, and is daily receiving fresh supplies, which will be sold at the lowest prices, consisting of
Merino Cloths, French and English
Figured and Plain Gros de Nap and Poult de Soie.
Merino, Thibet and Cashmere Shawls.
Roger's patent Merino Flannels, warranted not to shrink in washing. Fine French, do.
Bombazeens, Twilled Mourning Chintzes, Black Crape and Long Veils, &c. oct 11—3t*

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th ult. an apprentice boy to the Blacksmithing business, by the name of HENRY LANG, about 5 feet 8 inches high, light complexion, dark brown hair, blue eyes, and uncommon thick nose and lips. He had on when he went away, a black fur hat, grey cassinet roundabout, light drab pantaloons, striped Valencia vest, face boots, and sundry other articles. Whoever will bring back said boy or lodge him in jail, where I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.
JOHN A. VERNER.
No. 317 North Front street.
P. S.—All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting the said boy, at the peril of the law. oct 11—3t

R. & M. McConnell,

INFORM the Ladies, that they have just received an elegant assortment of
French Fall Millinery,
which they opened on Tuesday last, the 7th of October, at No. 91 South Second street, to which they respectfully invite their attention. oct 11—4t

CLERMONT BOARDING ACADEMY,

THREE and a half miles north of Philadelphia, in a situation justly considered one of the most pleasant and healthy in the vicinity of the city. It is 1½ miles S. W. from Frankford the nearest village, and the students are entirely free from the influence of improper company. No day scholars are admitted. All the students live in the family and enjoy the most unrestrained social intercourse with its members; the government is strictly parental, and great care is taken to instil correct moral principles, and habits of self government.

The number of students rarely exceeds 45, while six teachers are constantly employed in giving instruction, three of whom always reside in the institution and never leave the pupils alone.

The course of Instruction embraces all the elementary and most of the higher branches of English and Mathematics; also, the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and German Languages, the three latter each by separate teachers, natives of France, Spain and Germany, affording facilities for the acquisition of these Languages which few schools in our country possess. The primary design of the Institution is to qualify young men thoroughly for usefulness and active life. All have the advantage of familiar Lectures on several branches of Natural Philosophy and Natural History, illustrated with numerous experiments with good apparatus and specimens.

Terms for English, including boarding, washing and mending, $25 per quarter, *payable in advance*. For Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and German and Drawing, $5 per quarter each additional. Address Clermont Academy, near Frankford, Pa. SAM'L S. GRISCOM, Principal.

References—Peter Fevers, Richard Price, Joshua Longstreth, Joseph Warner, Thomas Roach, Charles Norris, Charles Field, Wm. Gesse, George Griscom, John D. Griscom, Philadelphia; Wilmington, Del.—Dr. Hyde, Dr. Wm. Gibbons, B. Ferris, Ziba Ferris, New Orleans, John Hagan, James Hopkins, Esqrs. sep 25 tolc3w

MORTON
On Pulmonary Consumption.

PUBLISHED by KEY & BIDDLE, 23 Minor street, Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption, its anatomical character, causes, symptoms and treatment, with 12 plates drawn and colored from nature. By Samuel Geo. Morton, M. D. Physician to the Philadelphia Alms House Hospital, Lecturer on Anatomy, member of the Royal Medical Society, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of New York, of the American Philosophical Society, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, &c. &c.

"The work is certainly a very beautiful one; the lithographs are finely executed and well colored. They form a striking and interesting series of illustrations of the progress of this formidable disease, from its commencement, through its various morbid conditions, to its natural cure."—*American Jour. of Med. Science.*

"We think the work one which reflects much credit upon its author, and we can conscientiously recommend it to the members of the profession, as a source from which they may derive much valuable information."—*Baltimore Med. and Surg. Jour.*

"Its style and manner are as creditable to the author as its matter promises to be useful to the profession. The paper and typographical are alike an honour to the workmen, and artists concerned; and the plates are among the finest lithographs our country has produced. On these several articles of testimony in its favor we found our hearty recommendation of it to the public."—*Lexington Medical Journal.*

"Although in a cursory review of this valuable work we are somewhat behind most of our cotemporaries, in point of time, a sense of duty will not permit us to be a whit behind them in our commendations both of its design and execution."—*Boston Med. Mag.* oct 11—3t

THE CONSTITUTION.
NEW EDITION OF BAYARD'S WORK.

JUST published, and for sale by HOGAN & THOMPSON, 139 Market street.

The second edition of A Brief Exposition of the Constitution of the United States. By James Bayard of Philadelphia.

Another edition of this work having been called for, the author takes the opportunity of expressing his satisfaction with the manner in which the humble performance has been received. He has been much flattered by the favourable notice of Chief Justice Marshall, Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, and other distinguished Jurists, who have done him the honour to communicate to him their approbation of the plan of the work and the manner of its execution, and express their opinion that it is well calculated for the attainment of the object for which it is intended. After undergoing the revision of Judge Marshall and the correction of the [illegible] error of construction which was pointed out by him, he hopes the work is now worthy to [illegible] ... oct 11—3t

ALMANACK.

OCTOBER 1834.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Moon's Phases.
11 Saturday,	6 24	5 36	9 55	
12 Sunday,	6 25	5 35	10 43	D. H. M.
13 Monday,	6 26	5 34	11 31	
14 Tuesday,	6 28	5 32	12 13	
15 Wednesday,	6 29	5 31	12 52	New 2 6 15
16 Thursday,	6 30	5 30	1 29	First 9 11 1
17 Friday,	6 31	5 29	2 6	Full 17 11 34
18 Saturday,	6 33	5 27	2 43	Last 25 11 35

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society receive deposites on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 5 o'clock, P. M. until 8, at their office; No. 330 North Third below Green street.

By Divine permission, the Church at Good Intent, N. J. will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Sunday the 12th inst. A sermon will be preached by the Rev. Doctor M'Dowell, pastor of the Central Church, Philadelphia, in the morning, and in the afternoon by the Rev. R. R. Harrold, minister of the Methodist church in Gloucester county, N. J. Service to commence in the morning at 10 o'clock, and in the afternoon at half past 1 o'clock.

By Divine permission, the Rev. Geo. Bethune will deliver a sermon on the interesting subject of Infant Schools, at the First Reformed Dutch Church in Crown street, near Race, next Sabbath evening, 12th inst. at seven o'clock, when a collection will be taken up to aid the exhausted funds of the Infant School society of the Northern Liberties and Kensington. All persons friendly to the cause, are invited to attend.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 1st, by the Rev. Thomas Porter, Mr. Solomon Turner, to Miss Adeline Kelly.

On Tuesday evening, 10th ult. by Ev. Abel C. Thomas, Mr. Frederick Schultz, to Miss Mary D. Woodley, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 1st inst. in New York, by his honor the Mayor, Mr. Lewis Gaylord Clark, to Ella Maria, daughter of Joseph Curtis, all of that city.

On Thursday, the 2d inst. by the Rev. H. A. Boardman, Mr. James McGonegle, to Miss Jane Johnson, all of this city.

On the evening of the 27th inst. by the Rev. Geo. Boyd, Mr. Francis Birch, to Miss Phoebe Howell Jordan, both of this city.

On the 2d inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Spruce street, John J. White, to Mary K. daughter of Dr. Nathan Shoemaker, all of this city.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Samuel C. Brinckle, Mr. Alexander J. McKelway, of Trenton, N. J. to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. P. Ryan, Merchant of this city.

In Quakertown, N. J. on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Holloway W. Hunt, Mr. George W. Wilson, to Miss Mary Ann Case, both of that place.

At Underwood, N. J. by Judge Coxe, on the 27th ult. Mr. George S. Smith, to Miss Harriet W. Smith, both of Salem, N. J.

At Middletown, Conn. on Friday last, by the Rev. Smith Pyne, the Rev. P. S. Chauncey, to Mary, daughter of Com. James Renshaw, of the U. S. Navy.

At St. Aubin, near Easton, Maryland, on Tuesday, the 30th September, by the Rev. Manlove Hazel, Solomon Townsend, Esq. Merchant of Frederica, Delaware, to Miss Hester Ann Huston, late of Philadelphia.

On Friday evening, the 3d Oct. by Alderman Gaw, Joseph Tozer, to Sarah McHeron, all of the District of Southwark.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Wm. A. Wiggins, Mr. Harman Shoemaker, to Miss Deborah Sutton, all of Kensington.

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Wm. T. Brantley, Mr. Wm. S. Darnell, to Miss Hannah Roberts, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Dubosson, Mr. Robt. H. Simmons, to Miss Mary Dougherty, both of Philadelphia.

On Sunday evening, 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gerry, Mr. John Snyder, of this city, to Miss Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Mr. Aaron Woolson, of Cape May, N. J.

In this city, on the evening of the 27th ult. by the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, Mr. Thomas McKellar, of the city of New York, to Miss Eliza Rose, of Philadelphia.

At New York, on Friday, the 26th of September, by the Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Mr. Luther Houghton, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. Clarissa H. Osborn, of the former place.

In Easton, Capital of Northampton, county of Pennsylvania, on Thursday evening, 4th ult. at the residence of Joel Jones, Esq. by the Rev. Joseph Huntington Jones, of the city of New Brunswick, N. J. the Rev. Oscar Harris, of Towanda, Sheshequin, of Bradford county, Pa. to Miss Mary Joanna Jones, youngest daughter of Mr. Amasa Jones, of Wyoming valley, Wilkesbarre, seat of Justice for Luzerne county.

On the 5th inst. at Chester, by the Rev. John B. Clemson, Peter Howell, M. D. of Trenton, N. J. to Adelaide, daughter of J. D. Pratt, Esq. of Bridesburg, Pa.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Demme, Charlton Potts, to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Jacob Hummel, all of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, 25th ult. by the Rev. J. L. Dagg, Mr. Wm. Garden, to Miss Ann Rickard, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 8th inst. by John Swift, Esq. Mayor, Mr. Samuel E. Irdell, to Miss Marinetta L. daughter of Mr. John Southam, all of this city.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Kennard, Mr. Redman Pearson, of Southwark, to Miss Phoebe Ann Teal, of the Northern Liberties.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. at Mount Airy, by the Rev. Wm. M. Engles, William A. Brown, to Mary Elizabeth Messinger, daughter of Erasmus J. Pierce, Esq. all of this city.

On Monday, 29th ult. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. James M. Harris, to Miss Margaret Dick, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 2d inst. by the same, Mr. Robert W. Smith, to Miss Ann Jeffries, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Bishop White, Robert Coleman Hemphill, to Martha, daughter of Wm. P. Ryan.

On Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. John L. Grant, Mr. James S. Earle, to Miss Mary Jane, only daughter of the late Capt. Robert Morris.

DEATHS.

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst. William White, Victualler, in the 51st year of his age.

On Friday morning, Saml. Carlin, Sr. in the 66th year of his age.

On Tuesday, 30th ult. after a short illness, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Benson, in the 27th year of her age, and on the same day, Mary Shallcross Benson, aged 5 years, wife and daughter of Mr. G. S. Benson.

On the 30th inst. Elizabeth Barnes, in her 58th year, after a lingering illness.

On the 29th ult. in Mannington, near Salem, N. J. Jonas Dean, aged 84 years.

At Norfolk, on Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness, of pulmonary consumption, aged 25 years, Mr. John Porter, a native of Philadelphia.

At the residence of his son, William L. King, Esq. in Kingwood, N. J. Joseph King, Esq. in the 90th year of his age, a respected member of the Society of Friends for more than sixty years. "He was in all things a wise man."

On the 4th inst. after a short and severe illness, James Elliott, in the 19th year of his age, formerly of Delaware county, Pa.

On the 3d inst. Phoebe Fulmer, daughter of Isaac Walles, in the 13th year of her age, after an illness of 5 days.

On Saturday morning, 4th inst. Captain Joseph Babcock, of Cape May, and formerly of this city.

On Sunday night, 5th inst. Charles Cornell, infant son of Thomas C. Jones, aged 10 months and 26 days.

On Sunday evening, 5th inst. Thomas Badarague, Merchant, of this city, in the 66th year of his age.

On Friday morning, the 3d inst. of bilious fever, Mr. Josiah Thompson, in the 69th year of his age, long a respectable inhabitant of Delaware county.

On Monday evening, 6th inst. Mr. John Moody, in the [illegible] year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, of a severe illness, Daniel Darragh, in the [illegible] year of his age.

On Tuesday, 30th ult. Mrs. Ann Reilly, aged 53 years.

On the 7th inst. of debility, John K. infant son of John H. Chambers.

On Tuesday afternoon, at half past one o'clock, Hon. Lewis Kerr, Attorney General of Bahama Islands in the [illegible] year of his age.

On the 4th inst. of a pulmonary disease, which she bore with christian patience and resignation to the Divine will, Mrs. Eliza Gatzel, wife of Isaac Gatzel, of Baltimore, and sister of B. W. [illegible].

At Charleston, on the 11th ult. Jonas J. Catlin, a native of Camden, New Jersey, in the 19th year of his age.

On the 8th inst. Mr. Henry Moore, of this city, in the 54th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, after a lingering illness, Samuel Babcock, aged 64 years.

On Tuesday morning, 7th inst. at 4 o'clock, Caroline Amanda, daughter of Peter Hose, Jr. aged 1 years and 15 days.

On Tuesday evening, 7th inst. Richard B. Johnson, of this city, aged 30 years.

There were 137 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week; [illegible] of which were adults and 67 children. By consumption 20, Cholera, 23 [illegible].

Report of interments in the city of Boston for the last week—males 25, females 16. Diseases, consumption 7, &c.

Report of interments in the city of Baltimore, for the last week. Males 20, Females 22—42. Of which number 17 were coloured persons, 15 free, 2 slaves. Disease, consumption 5, &c.

Plantation.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Philip Parry, deceased, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on third day, the 5th of 11th month next, the plantation on which the said deceased resided, situate in the township of Buckingham, in Bucks county, bounded by lands of Thos. Paxson, Watson Williams, and others, half a mile from the village of Greenville, 1 from Buckingham meeting house, 3 from Doylestown, and 6 from New Hope; containing 111 acres, 9 of which are woodland, and 12 or 15 acres are meadow ... [illegible] ... oct 11—3t CHARLES PAXSON, Executors.

DEAFNESS.
Hearing and Eye-Sight Restored.

[illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED, ATKINSON'S CASKET, FOR OCTOBER, 1834.

EMBELLISHED with ... Childhood—a beautiful Steel Plate; a fine View of Cumberland Terrace, London; a View of Allentown, Penn.; Music—The Moonlit Bower.

[illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED, THE BOOK OF NATURE,
NO. 3.—VOL. I.
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1834.
Embellished with 10 elegant 4to. Copperplate Engravings.

[illegible]

Marshall's Worm Syrup, AND INFANT PRESERVATIVE.

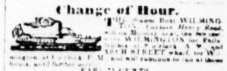
[illegible]

Florence Academy.

[illegible]

TYPE FOUNDRY.

[illegible]

Change of Hour.


[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

LEHIGH COAL
$4 75 PER TON.

THE LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible]

A few Gentlemen

[illegible]

Baker's Intelligence Office.

[illegible]

Old Newspapers.

F[illegible] ... at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette, No. 21 Carter's Alley.

Variety is the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

TO-MORROW.

Whisper the word that dims the eye,
What'st the cause of sorrow,
Why turns it to the sky,
And say, "We'll wait to-morrow."
And when from those we love, we part,
From hope we comfort borrow,
And whisper to our aching heart,
"We'll meet again to-morrow."

But when to-morrow comes, 'tis still
An image of to-day,
Still tears our aching eyelids fill,
Still mourn we those away.
And when the morrow too is past—[
A yesterday of sorrow!
Hope, smiling, cheats us to the last,
With promise of to-morrow.

Professor Pierson being present at a dinner party where the conversation turned upon Captain Cook, and his unchristian-like conduct in many of the islands he visited, was in order to contribute his mite towards the accomplishment of the object in view, "Pray, was Cook killed on his first voyage?" I believe he was," answered Pierson, "though he did not quit much, but insisted upon remaining on board."

A Public Dinner.—A citizen of a fellow was dining in a hotel, who, in the course of the "battle of knives and forks," accidentally cut his finger, which was observed by a Yankee joker, sitting near by, who bawled out, "I say, friend, don't make that cut bleed on your counterpane or carpet for God's sake, for the rest on us will have to drink it."

Admiral Hawke.—It is recorded of this gallant admiral, that when he parted with his father on first going to sea, the latter exhorted him to behave well, adding, that he had no love to see him a captain at "A captain!" replied the boy. "Sir, if I did not think I should come to be an admiral I would not go at all."

THE CONTRAST.—*The giant angling.*

His rod was fashion'd of a sturdy oak,
If in line a cable we must not broke;
His hook he baited with a dragon's tail,
And sat him down in the sea to fish for whale

The Dandy Angling.

His angle was a peacock's feather;
His sinker lead,
His hook he baited with nature of clever,
And he sat in the shade to fish for fever.

Anecdote Difficult.—A saint once wished to buy a good town dog, to which he would pay a liberal price. He was accordingly offered one, but the price was high, and he demurred. The price was paid, and on his the purchaser found that the dog would neither bite nor bark. "Why, you rascal," said he, "you have cheated me by selling me a dog that will not bite!" "Bite, sir!" said the dog, "I'm not a bit of a bit, but I'm a bit of a bark." "Well, that bears an outlet," said the seller, "I'll send you the critical critter for nothing, and you'll be worth a lot of money, if I thought he would be good for nothing."

A Novel Advertisement.—Tony Moser, having got paid his old coat, thought of some other means to dispose of it. "Yes, John," says he, "the *Journal* the largest paper I ever had." "Why, Sir," replied his man, "it is more than enough, but I'm afraid it won't hold 'em, after all." "Why so?" "Because the darned thing is crammed so full of advertisements already."

"Sam! there a large tree standing before your door?" enquired a wag of a country looking Jonathan from the country. "Yes, why?" was the answer. "Because, said the wag, "I should like to know how anyone ever let you grow so tall."

Dean Swift having preached an assize sermon at Leyland, was desired to print it. He refused for a long time, and having on his discourse considered the use and abuse of the law, he had been called upon by the counsel concerned in a cause which they knew to be unjust, counselled to be wrong. When the dinner was over, and the glass went round, the dean asked what had happened to be printed, took occasion to retire to the study, and wrote a sermon on the duties of counsel, which he committed at last naked form. If the Dean were to die, whether a Parson might not be found to preach the funeral Charge in his room? Yes, and he will gladly be the man, for I would then give the Devil his due, as I have this day given him his dinner.

Spanish Gallantry.—The funeral of a confectioner of a Spanish allegiance was on the couch bier in front and following the procession. Among the train of the mourning friends and relations, and dressed in the height of the mode, there was a lady, elegantly attired, and in whose company was one to direct, chiefly by the motion of his wand, the movements of the bearers; when, finding each bottom or mode to be more difficult than the other, Don Diego, the neighbor of the deceased, thought it time to interfere, and accordingly he jumped down from the seat, runs by the side of the carriage, and yet overtakes, at the same pace as the procession, the celebrated speed of the mission, to fall the pocket of his smart braided round jacket with double handfuls of sugar plums, and after he had done so, remounted, he likewise the assistant of mine-bearer, and continued to direct the bearers, with the air of former, invaluable assistance in bringing the decease to immediate interment.

At Rome, Women are prohibited from entering any of the churches during the performance of high mass, even years of age. It may be considered as an optional rule that no one should go to church at all, but if they do go they must not suppose that it is a proper place to display their finery. Nothing can be more ridiculous than to see a lady in full dress, with a train, and white veil, or costume, and bonnet, and parasol, and other finery, dangling and flaunting about in the midst of a crowd of people, who are all on their knees, and who, for the most part, are in their working dresses. Such people ought to stay at home, or go to some church where they will be out of the way.

Grammatical Slander.—When the Bonaparte army was besieging Saragossa, the services of the priests were needed in the leg; no inducements that the surgeons were under the necessity of ordering the leg to be taken off. "Amputate!" cried the priest to the surgeon. "Amputate!" cried the surgeon to the soldier. "Amputate!" cried the soldier to himself. "Amputate!" cried the leg to itself. "I'll be hanged if you take off my leg, for it was always to the last degree." "Well, then," said the surgeon, "I'll be hanged if I don't take off your head, which is of course, the worst amputation." "Well then," said the priest, "I'll be hanged if I don't excommunicate you." "Ah! I am convinced now," promptly obeyed the handsome one. "And to that determination he stuck, and the surgeon was obliged to take off the leg, as you must know, it would be now to take off the right leg." and accordingly he did so. The priest was true to his custom to excommunicate the head and vanished.

Making a Bull or Only Said.—In the sense of country dialect, as mentioned in a letter of Mr. Le Hunt, a drink is all 35 odd bushels, or 30 pages, at rod pair. In the sense of Mr. W. found in Somerset, it is a drink to be logically indeed it is more than probable that it was found in Somerset, but it is not to be found in an immediate what pleasure are and valuable are but from such abundant possession, in the course of which he remembers to have seen a bull, or only said, in the country orders that never contained what that name is commonly understood to mean, and that is a drink.

As Horne Gamblin.—A person on the habit of drinking grows lonely, being thwarted with a new leg, was advised by a physician to send for a pint of wine or two among the friends to cure the complaint. He came to the conclusion to throw up a copper to decide whether he should send for a pint or a quart. He threw head for his friends, and tail for his leg: it turning out to be the latter, he gained a excitement." After that loss.

Herculean Effort.—The Liverpool Journal contains a well written and entertaining sketch of the life of Mr. Hughes, the celebrated Welsh giant, who died there, which have never before been in print. The following well deserves to be included in every home of the Queen of England. Lord Clive, in his day, Mr. Buckingham named respected for public among a display paper. Mr. Buckingham's paper, the Sheet, with one among was to form fare papers, one devoted to politics and the other to literature and the arts. By this means, it would in every sense of the word be a family paper, and combining different issues. It was to be published about December, 1829; copies were promised to be issued gratuitously as "specimens." We remember that it was stated that it was required the advertisements in the large edition would amount to 1,000 per week, and probably it was on the faith of it that Mr. Buckingham based that if it continued any years, intelligent, and respectable, and conducted with ability, it would be successful, under heavy penalties. Naturally enough, he had no intention to present 30,000 copies of a paper to the public, and he received that the new sheet "Argus" should describe itself as "a paper for the million."